THE WESTERN CAROLIN

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 6, 1838.

NO XIII OF VOL. DIX (NO. PROM COMMENCEMENT 901)

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Far-t, at Two Dollars per amum, if paid in advance, or to Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid before the ex-

notice of three months.

2 No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new en-

gagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deed ation of 381 per cent from the regular prices will be said to yearly advertisors.

Letters addressed to the Editors, must in all cases be post paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EGYPTIAN MANIACS.

of prey, or as saints—holy persons. Maniacs, who have his of raving, accompanied with violence in gestures, and attempts to injure those around them, are chained, conducted to Cairu, and placed in a general depot, in which they are suffered to remain, herded together, without any attempts being made The insane in Egypt are treated either as beast perded together, without any attempts being made preserve the least degree of cleanliness in the place, or in their persons. They eat, sleep, and spend all their time in the same apartment; the air of which, of course, becomes in the same apartment. ir of which, of course, becomes insufferably offen-ve. The only remedy used in the treatment of sanity, is a broth made of serpents, and adminis-med at every new moon to the afflicted-

insane who are inoffensive, or compara As to the usane who are nonenave, or compara-tively so, that is, those who do not by their con-duct endanger the lives and safety of the people, they are allowed to roam about entirely free. So far indeed from being molested, they are generally treated with signal distinction. They pass through-out Egypt for saints. It is sufficient even for a he rather unreasonable or somewhat oricountry, are not quite so obliging—the crowd with us are content to invest a man, who utters incoheus are content to invest a man, who utters incoherencies, and goes about promising to cure all disease by a process peculiar, and known only to himself, with the character of a wonderful doctor.—This variety of icsaulty—a true monomania, enlists, in the United States, very general admiration and respect; and its incongruities are certified to, as so many miracles, by professors of law, physic, and divinity. and divinity. A present miracle, they cry I and although no body can see it but themselves, the world good naturedly takes their hallucinations as evidences, to show that insanity is wisdom, and impudence noble disinterestedness.

M. Haimont tells us of a young man, "nineteed years of age, belonging to the class of the harm years of age, belonging to the class of the harm-less insane, in Egypt, who was held in great vene-ration by the people. He was tall, thin, and with distorted legs; he goes entirely naked, and though it rains in that country many months in the year, he has constantly refused to wear any clothes.— This whim increases the respect felt for him, and it is said that the Deity gives him the power of re-sisting cold. He never accents money, but willing. sisting cold. He never accepts money, but willing ly takes bread and fruits. He courses all day after the dogs, which are also privileged characters in Turkish towns: at night he steeps in the open street, without being injured by the humidity of the atmosphere. Whenever he sits down, he is surrounded by a crowd: men, women, and children

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The following aneddote is related on the same sutherity with the foregoing, as a fact coming under the immediate notice of the narrator:

"Last winter, during the month of the Ramadan, I was at the divan of the governor of Rosetta; when there, a saint was brought in on the shoulders of a man, who said that an Arub had given a blow with his stick to the saint, and that he had met with this latter bemonning his treatment in the with this latter bemoaning his treatment in the bazar. The governor immediately issued an order to despatch two soldiers in quest of the person who had given the blow; and whilst his order was being executed, he, a man of sixty years of age, had the saint brought up, and overwhelmed him with PREJUDICE AGAINST PERSONS. caresses, gave him sweetmeats, sugar plums, &c., and even went so far as to kiss his hands. The poor Arab who had been so unfortunate as to strike the crazy body, was soon brought in, with his arms tied behind him: he was asked why he had struck this worthy saint? and without waiting for an answer, he was thrown down and ordered to receive lashes, until the saint should intercede for him.— About a hundred lashes having been given, and the saint no seeming in eny great hurry to ask for his furgiveness, I could not, says M. Haimont, bear it any longer, and I obtained pardon for the poor sufferer, who was obliged to go and kiss the hands and feet of the person who had just before been lashing him.

centry received a letter from an old delinquent sub-scriber, forking over the money due, and express-ing the utunest remorse of conscience for having so long deprived him of his just dues. What a blot will be wiped out from the fair face of creation, when men shall understand distinctly that cheating a poor printer is an unpardonable sin

YANKEE ENTERPRISE

An emigrant from Massachusetts, of middle age, and very respectable appearance, stepped into our office, accompanied by his son, about 9 years old, on Monday. We learn from him that he had aron Monuay. We learn from him that he had arrived in our country about a month ago, after one of the most adventurous overland journeys ever undertaken. We hope to obtain from him a full account of his tour, and, in the mean time, present our readers with the following brief outline.

His name is Isaac H. Pratt, of Middleborough,

His name is Isaac H. Pratt, of Middleborough, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, a ship carpenter by occupation. Having a family of six or eight children, dependent solely upon his labor, and being, with hundreds of others, thrown out of employ by the prostration of business in New England, in May he tormed the design of taking his two eldest boys and setting off for this country on foot. With him to design was to execute. Placing his wife and youngest children with a relation, he started on the 18th of May, with his sons, one aged nine and the other six, without a cent of money in his pocket, and no other availables than a knapsack of clothes and provisions, and a carpenter's steel square.

The first day he entered Rhode Island, where he sold his square for a quarter dollar and four pence half penny, (81 cents,) which procured them something to cat and lodging. The next day, after

thing to eat and lodging. The next day, after reaching 25 miles by the middle of the afternoon, they stopped at a farm house, where Mr. Pratt in-quired if "they didn't want some old jobs of carquired if "they didn't want some odd jobs of carpentering done—shelves put up—windows tightened or loosened—doors hung or repaired—hen-coops made—roofs mended—any thing in his line, to pay for staying over night?" "Certainly," was the reply, "come in, and we'll set you to work." So well satisfied was the farmer with his services, that, on parting early next morning, he filled his knapsack with provisions to last through the day. The next afternoon he stopped in like manner, and met with the like reception, and thus he continued all the way to Buffalo, on Lake Erie. Sometimes, in rainy weather, he would remain a day with his host, and, on one or two occasion, received a few shifand, on one or two occasion, received a few shillings for his work; but the whole amount added together, of the money that came into his hunds, up to the time he arrived at Chicago, did not amount to five dollars. On reaching the Eric Canat, he endeavored to work a passage for his boys by driving the horses himself; but finding that this would not keep him in tood, he left the canal, and resumed the pedestrian burney. On arriving at Buffelo, his offer to work his passage to Detroit was readily accepted; and, upon landing at the latter place, each resumed his tramp with great cheerfulness.

In passing over the prairies of Michigan, they, one day, attracted the notice of a company of stage passengers, who insisted upon giving the boysa lift. and accordingly took them on ten miles, to the di-ning-house, where they also gave them their dinner, and made up for them a contribution of sixty-two and a half cents. Finding laborers in great demand in this State, our accommodating pedestrian worked one day in the prairies at mowing, for which he got one dollar and sixty cents; and on another day, though anxious to "get on," he stopped to lay a barn floor. Yet all his receipts, up to his entering Chicago, as before stated, did not amount to five dollars. At Chicago, he worked a week, by which his purse was so far replenished as to enable bin to reach here much richer than when he left Mas

walked with his boys, upwards of 1,000 r. ea, without once appealing to the sympathies of the benevolent for a shilling, and accepting nothing save his

The world universally condemns the indulgence of personal prejudices, but individually the prac tice is too often carried to an extent as unjust as it is criminal. To assume an opinion of the character and disposition of any man, without either knowing, or even seeing him, appears at first sight an act not very accountable in a reasoning being; but though it may in a measure be accounted for, but though it may in a measure be accounted for, yet a tendency towards the manifestation of it, accompanied with a disposition to yield in all cases to its impulse, reflects little bonor either on the head or the heart of him who displays it. And yet on what principle shall it be explained, that a man, who in other respects is a reasonable being, should act in so unreasonable a manner. Coming events are said to cast their shadows before: and

ternal consciousness that it errings only from the imagination, he who conceives it being still more embittered against the object of his prejudice, because he has no reason for his wrath. Trust not cause he has no reason for his wrath. Trust not appearances, either for good or for evil; do not imbgine from the first that this person is an angel of light, and that, a child of darkness. Till trust is made, let the character of each individual be as an untried cause at the bar of judgement; he should be considered innocent of guile till the contrary is proved. So to do is not inconsistent with discretion. We are bound to treat all with kindness and humanity are confidence in reasonal for a first form. humanity—our confidence is reserved for a few.— In this wise, by wary and deliberate trial, should the characters of individuals be studied, before we venture to form any opinion thereon; in this wise may we be habituated to discard all vulgar and idle prejudices; in this wise only can we escape impo-sition: for on examination it is too frequently found that a pleasing exterior sometimes conceals the blackest heart, while true virtue is not seldom hidden under a rough and unprepossessing address.

From E. Atherstone's Last Days of Herculaneum. VESUVIUS.

The tragic fate of the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum forms a terrific page in history.— There had not been any previous cruption of Vesuvius for several centuries; no memorial of such an event could be found, since historians had existed was overshaded with forest trees and the most luxu riant vines and vegetation, a retreat for which, Martial says, the gods of pleasure and of gaiety, fersook their most favored abode. What a horrid surprise, then, it must have been to the inhabitants of those ill-fated cities, to behold the sudden and violent eruption which spread desolation around! While the inhabitants of Pompeii were considerpay tremendous shower of hot-boiling mud and gravel suddenly descended on them, burying the whole city sixty feet deep. During another period of this freadful eruption, torrents of lava, rolling over dreadul eruption, torrents of laws, rolling over Herculaneum, buried it forever one hundred feet deep, in what is now, of course, a solid mass of rock. This event happened near eighteen contu-ries ago, and was equally fatal to many other beau-tiful towns which stood thick upon the delightful

at knowledge, or taste for literary pursuits. Being confined all day, in studying the technicalities of a profession or in the occupations of a counting house, he requires relaxation and amusement in the ring; and hence he has little opportunity for increasing his stock of knowledge. Even should he, creasing his stock of knowledge. Even should be, by successful industry, accumulate a large fortune, he will be deprived himself, of the advantages and satisfaction resulting from the pursuit of literature, and be unfitted from mixing, with pleasure, in the society of men of highly cultivated minds.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

To the sheet of paper which you see on your ta-ble, serving you so regularly, and studied by you with so much ease, the four quarters of the glube with so much ease, the four quarters of the globe contribute all their intelligence. Is one fact to mankind discovered by some scholar in the farthest ends of the earth? Ten to one but you will set of the pressu who had just before been lashing him.

There is another of these itinerant manices at Cairs, whose reputation is predictions. When claims the common is about to happen; we are common about to happen; we are common about to happen; we are common as a strength of the common is about to happen; we are common as a strength of the common is about to happen; we are common as a strength of the common is about to happen; we are common is about to happen; we are common as a strength of the common is about to happen; we are common as a strength of the common is about to happen; we are common as a strength of the common is a strength of the common is about to happen; we are common as a strength of the common is about to happen; we are common as a strength of the common is about to happen; we are common as a strength of the common is about to happen; we are common as a strength of the common is a strength o

newspaper press is to the government of a free people—six tells them our wishes—it apprises them of our wants, it carries to the ear of power the blessings of the greatful or the murmers of the oppressed. And this is not all. The newspaper teems with the most practical meality; in reports of crime and punishment, you find a daily warning against tempration; not a case in the police court, not a single trial of a wretched outcast or treinbling felon, that does not press to see the awful lesson how error conducts to guilt, he guilt reaps its bitter fruit of anguish and degradation. Nor is even this all. The newspaper is the familiar bond that binds together man and man—no matter what may be the distance of climate or the difference of race. It is a law book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor; it may stimulate the most indifferent—it may be true the most indifferent in the Scripture. It is set in the set of It is a law book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor; it may stimulate the most indifferent—it may arruet the most profound. Such are the real advantages, the substantial dulity of the newspaper press. These, in spite of all its abuses, have made is the boast of library than the substantial dulity of the newspaper press. erty, the glory of civilization. For these it is that it has been likened to the air, we breathe; for like the air, it is the circulator of light; and, like the air, it dispenses to us all, to the meanest and to the proudest, the common glory of the sun of truth.—

Bulwer.

VISIONS OF BLAKE THE ARTIST.

VISIONS OF BLAKE THE ARTIST.

To describe the conversations which Blake held in prose with demons, and in vorse with angels, would fill volumes, and an ordinary gallery could not contain all the beads which he drew of his visionary visitants. That all this was real, he himself most sincerely believed; may, so infectious was his enthusiasm, that some acute and sensible persons who heard him expatiate, shock their heads, and histed that he was an extraordinary man, and that there might be something in the matter. One of who heard him expatiate, shock their heads, and histed that he was an extraordinary man, and that there might be something in the matter. One of his brethren, an artist of some note, employed him frequently in drawing the portraits of those who appeared to him in his visions. The most propitious time for those 'angel-visits' was from nine at night till five in the morning: and so docide were his spiritual sitters, that they appeared at the wish of his friends. Sometimes, however, the shape which he desired to draw was long in appearing, and he sat with his pencil and paper rendy and his eyes idly roaming in vacancy; all at once the vision came upon him, and he began to work like one possessed. He was requested to draw the likeness of Sir William Wallace—the eye of Blake sparkled, for he admited heroes. 'William Wallace!' he exclaimed, 'I see him now—there, there, how noble he looks—reach me my things!' Having drawn for some time, with the same care of hand and stendiness of the case of a sir a living sitter had been before him, Blake stopt suddenly and said, 'I cannot finish him—Edward the First has stepped in between him and me.' 'That's lucky,' said his friend, 'for I want the portrait of Edward too., Blake took another shoet of paper, and sketched the features.

trock. This event happened near eighteen continuites ago, and was equally fatal to many other beautiful towns which stood thick upon the delightful const of the Bay of Naples.

What thought can reach, What hought can reach, What language can capres the agenies. The horror of that hou? An earth beneath That threatened to fevore—an atmosphere That threatened to fevore—the eye of the fevore—and the earth.

It is at present too much the custom to dress how the men, and to admit them givto company, and introduce them into business at a very early period of life. This not only renders them superficial, forward, and conceited, but is very liable to injure their constitutions, by the effects of harassing cress and too close confinement, at a period of life, when the proper development of the system, and the security of its future strength and vigora, and the security of its future strength and vigora are best premoted by gainty and cheefiness of mind, and the constant exercise of the body in the pen air. Besides, when introduced too early first the world, they are liable to be thrown into the society of a class of men, by whom they are sho often initiated into the paths of vice, at an age when they are showed the proport development of the existence and strength of mind, and the constant exercise of the body in the pen air. Besides, when introduced too early first the world, they are liable to be thrown into the society of a const

tinued, 'Observe the poetic fervor of that face—it is Pindar as he stood a conqueror in the Olympic games. And this lovely oceature is Coritina, who conquered in poetry in the same place. That lady is Lais, the courtesan—with the impudence which is rart of her profession, she stept in between Blake and Corinna, and he was obliged to paint her to get her away. There I that is a face of a different stamp—can you conjecture who he is? Some scoundrel, I should think, Sir. There now—that is a strong proof of the accuracy of Blake—he is a coundrel indeed! The very individual task-master whom Moses slew in Egypt. And who is this now—only imagine who this is? 'Other than a good one, I doubt, Sir.' 'You are right, it is the devil—he resembles, and this is remarkable, two men who shall be nameless: one is a great lawyer, and the other—I wish I durst same him—is a suborner of false witnesses. This other head now?—
This speaks for itself—it is the head of Herod; how like an eminent officer in the army!'

AGRICULTURAL.

DEEP PLOUGHING.

DEEP PLOUGHING.

[Continued from our lest.]

But, perhaps, the most valuable of all the effects resulting from deep plongaint is, that it in a great measure preserves an equal quantity of most rain the soil; for as we soldom have a rain as great, as to produce an unhealthy stagnation of water about the roots of plants set in a soil seven or eight inches deep; so on the contrary, we carcely over have a drought of so long continuance as to axtract all the moisture to that depth; for it is to be somewhered, that after a far inches nearest the wireface, moisture is extrated, by slow degrees; thus for instance, if it requires one hot day to dry the first inch, probably it will require three for the second, six or more for the third, and so on, so haps nearly in geometrical progression.

Thus it appears from the foregoing character that by this mode of practice the great last and the country, is avoided; that material materials in this country, is avoided; that material materials are applied, are safely deposited, and will did still full effect; that the growing plants are absoluted summer and winter crops, with an open off, for free extension of their roots, and also, will a regime for extension of their roots, and also, will a regime for extension of their roots, and also, will a regime for the growing large supplied, during the whole of their growth is summer and winter crops, with an open off, for the growing large extension of their roots, and also, will a regime for the growing large extension of their roots, and also, will a regime for the growing large extension of their growth is summer and winter crops, with an open off, for the growing large extension of their growth is a summer and winter crops, with an open off, for the growing large extension of their growth is a summer and winter crops.

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

THE MEMORY OF DEPARTED FOLLY.

he has not felt the painful memory of depar-folly? Who has not at times found crowding in recellection, thoughts, feelings, scenes, by perhaps, but him forgotten, which force them-as involuntary on his attention? Who has not eached himself with the bitterest regret at the eache has thought, or said, or acted? Time as an alleviation to those periods of morbid perce the weakness of our venthful days. porty; the weakness of our youthful days, as no of inter life, come equally unbidden and untranged, to mack our attention, and claim their lemestion from our severer judgment. It is remained that those whom the world least accuses which at the time of its utterance, was unob as such by all who heard it, shall yet remain a memory of him who pronounced it, with which he vainly seeks to communicate to prevable subjects of reflection. It is also reof them to others, furnish the most fre-est of almost nightly regret; yet we rare-be recollection our acts of consideration alings of others, or those of kindness and mory, ready at all times to enter the dom-ind, its unbidden has den but welcome guests. hey appear, they are summone mand of reason, from son, from some un or when the mind retires within its counmber, to nerve itself for the endurance or s of justice. If such be the pain, of thoughtless folly, who shall describe the ment of seal guilt! Make but the offender rand he is already severely punished. Memo-hat treacherous friend but faithful monitor, rehisterice of the past to a mind now imbued feelings, with sterner notions of succe, it enacted the deeds thus punished by their on. If additional knowledge be given to neequences of many of our actions appear altered light. We become acquainted ony evils they have produced, eret. But this unavailing reemployed the faculties we possessed in hat knowledge which if we had attained and us from committing acts we have been injurious to those we be other hand, the good which wledge enables us to discover the regret, that by rvice to our fellow creatures. Thus, on er side we look at the question, knowl-is adventageous to virtue; and if addi-wiedge alone were given in a future life tues the best of us to regret the errors

The horrible murder in virginia. The local York Whig gives the following particulars of the bloody and malicious massacre of the two lovely, little girls, daughters of Judge Mayers, of Virginia Sulphur Springs, received from a lady and a gentle-man just returned from the South. It appears that the Judge owns several slaves, and among others, Sally, an old woman, Andy, a desperate negro, and Jane, a daughter of Sally, a girl of 14. Jane was in the habit of taking the children to a school in the vicinity. On last Friday week they did not re-turn as usual, and the family became uneasy at their absence. Search was made, and they were their absence. Search was made, and they were at last found by Jane; but as she exclaimed, when thirty feet from them in the dusk of the evening, "Here they are with their throats cut," suspicion fell upon her, and she was immediately arrested Upon examination, she stated that on the day above ntioned, Sally told her to bring the children home by the way of the blackberry patch. When she arrived there, the old woman seized the young est child, and cut its throat: Andy rushed out of the bushes, and cut the throat of the eldest. They then wanted to murder the infant of Mrs. Mayers, Jane had in her arms: she, however, fled, and saved the innocent. Four of the Judge's children have previously died very suddenly; and it is now ed that they were poisoned by Sally. She was heard to say, a short time ago, after her mus ter had been lecturing her, that no child of the Judge's should live to horsewhip a child of her's. The murdered children were, one seven, and the other eight years of age.

ersons from whom we gather the above waw the bodies of the children, and the distracted ther weeping over them. They describe it as nding scene. The parents have but one left out of seven

POLITICAL.

at Columbia on the 28th July.

FORT HILL, July 24, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of the 14th instant, inviting me to partate of a barbeque dinner, to be given at Columbia on the 28th instrus as a welcome home to Senator Preserva, by his fellow-citizens of Richland district," and also to "afford the other members of Congress an oppor-tunity to meet and sources the people."

If I had no other reason for not accepting your

invitation, the great distance and my recent return home, after a long absence in the laboriou discharge of my public duties, would be, I hope, a sufficient apology; but there are others, which are insuperable, for declining it, which, acting with the candor and franchess that I trust shall ever mark my conduct on all occasions. I cannot mist be the candor and franchess that I trust shall ever mark my conduct on all occasions. I cannot mist be the candor and franchess that I trust shall ever mark my conduct on all occasions. It is impossible I can mistake, that the welcome to my colleage is intended as a testimony of approbation of his course generally, during the late session, but more especially in reference to the great and leading question of the day, which not

the country, and engrossed so large a portion of the time and attention of ress, at its late sitting. Thus understanding it can have no objection to it; but for me to participate in the welcome and accompanying festivi-ties, would be to condemn my own course. It was our misfortune to differ on the deerly impor-tant question in reference to which it is intended to do honor to his course. The difference was, on my part, with great relactance. I could not but rehend, that a difference on such a subject involving such important interests, and to be fol-lowed by such a mighty train of consequences, for good or evil, would ultimately divide and distract State, to which no one could be more averse than myself. Every motive that could influence me, personal or patriotic, was on the opposite side. Individually, I had clearly nothing to gain by division or distraction. My position in the State, and in the estimation of my fellow-citizens, could not be materially bettered, and was almost certain to be injured by any change. But I had far higher

I have long regarded the South as the balance wheel of our beautiful but complex system of gov-ernment, and I consider its union not only as necessary to its own prosperity and safety, but indispen sable to the proper working of the whole machine. It is an opinion deliberately formed, after much reection, and no little experience. We are the weaker and the exposed section, and must, of course have the deepest interest in confining the General Government to its proper sphere, on which depends its safety and duration, so essential to the safety and prosperity of all. To effect this, union among ourselves is indispensible, while, as the weaker portion of the Confederacy, it cannot endanger either the rights or the safety of the stronger. But union among curselves at home, in our own State, if not necessary, is important to the union of the whole South. Circumstances to which I need not refer, have given the State a pre-eminance and in uence far beyond its extent, population, or wealth

motives that mere personal considerations, to avoid

every act which might by possibility lead to a divi

Entertaining these views, I was ready to make my sacrifice short of principle and duty to avoid division and discord at home, but it was impossible for me, without sacrificing them, to take any other

I long since foresaw its approach, and made up ny mind as to the part I would act should it arriv in my time. Four years ago, on the removal of the deposites, I openly avowed in debate the prin-ciples and sentiments on which I acted at the late and extra session, and of consequence, could take no other course without palpably contradicting my recorded opinions, and this without any change of principle or sentiment. So far otherwise, time and then entertained and expressed. I do believe, that the only alternative left, is, whether the Governneut shall go back to its original policy, establishe by the act of 1789, and collect its revenue in the legal and constitutional currency of the country, and keep it by its own responsible officers, or charter another bank; or in other words, between the Constitutional Treasury and another National Bank, with sufficient capital and power to control the exchanges, the currency, the commerce, and the business of the Union. All other measures the pet back system, special deposites, and all— are but temporary expedients, half-way houses, and so understood and avowed by the great body opbanks. Between the two—the Constitutional Treament whatever will, or can be successfully made on the subject of the average of the subject of the National Bank—You will find that most solemnly believe, that a bank with power and influence sufficient to effect the object proposed would be the most dangerous of all measures would be fatal to our free institutions and destruc-tive of the commerce, interests and safety of the staple States. Its powers would make it despotic, and take from the people, in reality, the power of electing the President, who would be sirtually elected by the bank, and be but an instrument in its hands. It would, in a word, make a master not a master having a common interest in the whole, and a motive to protect and cherish all the parts, but a local and sectional master, whose power would be wielded to aggrandize and build up

one portion, by oppressing the other.

Thus thinking, no alternative was left; but to pursue the course I did, even at the hazard of dif-fering from my colleague and many of my old friends, for whom I have the highest regard and the kindest feelings. In taking it, I could not but foreges, that it would bring me into conflict with the greatest and most powerful interest of the community, and that I should be subject to the most unfounded misrepresentations and the fiercest at-tacks. But, at such a crisis, and with my views of

More Steamboat Accidents.—The Louisville go conception, of such wast magnitude and important about 12 o'clock, the steamboats Motto and Pekin, a festival intended to honor the course of my collegue, without condemning and dishonoring my own, came in collision about 100 miles below this city. The Pekin sank immediately to the top of her lower cabin, and the Motto would have sunk also had she not been run ashore.

The Louisville my conception, of such wast magnitude and important my

self have both fully expressed our opinions on an and meet of the other important subjects, while claimed the attention of Congress at its late to hat we said has been published and is in the made of our constituents. If additional light is wanted, as far as I am concerned, I shall cheerfully respond, when called on for that purpose, by any portion of my constituents; but in the present case, where from what has been stated, it is obvi ous, that different opinions are entertained by your invited guest and myself on a question which can-not but be prominently noticed at your festival, my

In stating the reasons for my course and the mo tives which govern me, it is far from my intentior to cast censure on that of my colleague. Neither of us is the rightful judge of the other, where we unfortunately differ in the discharge of our official duties. We hold the same high trust from the same constituency, to whom alone we are respon for the fidelity and wisdom with which we may discharge our duty. My object is simply to assign the reasons why I cannot accept your invito be clearly understood. Not to have answered your note might have been considered uncivil, and ave exposed me to improper imputations; while it was impossible to answer it, with doe regard to truth and candor and what was due to myself, with-

ruth and candor and wine.
out stating what I have.
With respect, yours, &c.
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Roatwright, J. CcCul To Joseph A. Black, S. Boatwright, J. CcCully, T. Center, W. W. Denley, I. D. Mordecai, J. C. Phillips, T. H. Wade, and Robert Adams, Esqs.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY: THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1838.

To Correspondents .- - The communication of " O has been received; it is unavoidably crowded out this week, but shall appear next.

A new paper is proposed to be published by A. H. PEMBERTON, Esq., in Columbia, S. C., to be called the SOUTH CAROLINIAN." The Prospectus will be found

SOUTHERN LITERARY JOURNAL.

The August number of this interesting periodical has eached us, its contents, as far as we have had an opportunity of examining, are as various, and attractive as heretofore; from a glance which we have taken of one or two of the articles, we anticipate much interes in a closer examination. This publication is well worthy, and ought to recieve the support of the Southern public. Contents of the present number shall be noticed in our next.

The Supreme Court of this State has adjourned.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

It is now ascertained that the Whigs have the com plete control of the next Legislature, -this is certainly gratifying, but so for as regards appointments it wil avail nothing, for the reason that no vacancies exist .-Mr. Brown's term of service does not expire until March

1841, and Mr. Strange has yet five sessions before him. It has, we know, been conjectured by some, that these gentlemen, seeing a majority of the State to be against them, will at once resign, and give place to men in whom the people of North Carolina may have more confidence. This may be the case, but judging from past evidence, we think otherwise. What, then, car the Legislature do in the way of political action? We see but little that they can do,-though, we profess to have no remarkable foresight in such matters, and i

We have lately received a long communication from Correspondent, who seems to be knowing on this sub ect, and whose experience in public life, entitle his peculations to some attention. We must decline pubshing the whole communication, as there are som things in it which, according to our rules, we canno admit; we give, however, so much of the letter as re lates to the immediate subject now under review, -o the correctness of his opinions, our readers can judge for themselves. The following is the extract:

"I say then, what will the Legislature do? First.-There is a decided majority against Van Buren,—ther There is a decend in joint against an indeed, there is no expression made in his favor.—
Secondly.—I have shown you that there is still a strong or majority against Mr. Clay,—therefore, no expressio can be made in his favor. Thirdly.—There is a magnitude of the strong can be made in his favor. Thirdly.—There is a ma-jority against Webster, and every other candidate spoken of, and therefore it is more than probable that n

there is a majority in both Houses against it (without a shadow of doubt there is in the Scaate,) therefore, there can be no recommendation of that measure; pos-

sibly there may be an expression of opinion against it.
As regards the Sub-Treasury.—It is equally certain, there can be no action on this subject. A majority of there can be no action on this subject. A majority of the Commons are probably against it,—but a majority of the Senate are in favor of it; so that one Branch will check mate the other will check-mate the other, and prevent any action

are so, it then follows that our Senators cannot be in-structed on these prominent measures of the day, and so far as these are concerned will hold their seats without molestation. But although they cannot be instructed graspectively, they may be chastised for their past
misconduct, and this, in my opinion, ought to be done.
I think the Legislature ought to pass a censure on Gen.
Jackson's administration, and on our Senators for their
slavish conduct in many instances; and they ought tobe requested forthwith to resign, and leave their seats,
that better men may be sent to fill their places."

WESTERN INDIANS,

Positive information has been received of a mo ment of the Cherokees, West of the Mississippi, that evinces the spirit which they bear, and shows with what tacks. But, at such a crisis, and with inviews to the consequences, I would have been unworthy of representing constituents so intelligent and patriotic, and who had so generously enod by me or so many trying occasions, if I had permitted any permitted a transacted with the utmost caution, and endeavored to keep them concealed from their agents, and the officer stationed at the posts.

Gen. Gaines has sent a despatch to the Secretary of dance of Prince George of Cambridge on the Queen, War, asking permission to attend the Council with an amed force. This will certainly be the most effectual given much uneasiness to a certain clique of conmeans of preventing in the very onset, any bestile attended to the council with an amen of preventing in the very onset, any bestile attended to the council with an amen of preventing in the very onset, any bestile attended to the council with an amen of preventing in the very onset, any bestile attended to the council with an amen of prince of Prince George of Cambridge on the Queen, when the constant attended to the constant attended

CHEROKEES

emigrating the remainder of the Nation, has not been concluded. Gen. Scott offered Ross \$65 per beed to remove, and subsist them one year in Arkanes. but he those in favor of the Treaty, are decidedly opposed to Ross' having the management of their removal.

The amount of gold found in the mines of the United States within the lest ten years, has been estimated at thirty millions of dollars.

Fire. - An extensive and destructive fire occured on the 31st ult. in Baltimore, breaking out on Hanover str, it raged in the direction of Pratt str, consuming a sumber of valuable houses, it is believed to have been the re-

The first balesot New Cotton brought into the Southrn markets have been sold for 121 to 14 cents.

North-Eastern Boundary .- It seems from the last ounts that the Governor of Maine is determined, at all events, to commence forthwith running this long isputed boundary. It is apprehended that should h ceed to do so, a serious collision will be the result; the St. Johns, New Brunswick Courier, holds this language on the subject. "We know not what steps will be taken by the Cabinet at Washington in the matter, but we feel convinced that as soon as the surveying party from Maine enter the disputed Territory they will be promptly met and dealt with as their presumption deserves." It is expected however, and to be hoped that the matter will not be carried to extremities.

It is said that the Great Western has realized in he wo last trips a clear profit of \$40,900.

Dinner to Mr. Calhoun at Greenville, S. C .-! omplimentary dinner was given to Mr. Calhoun in Greenville District on the 28th August. It is stated that there were between two and three thousand per sons present. Mr. Calhoun addressed the assemblage for about an hour and a half in explanation of the Indeendent Treasury, and in defence of it against the obections that have been urged by its opponents. Hi eech was, as usual, an able effort.—After he had concluded, Gen. Waddy Thompson was called out, and spoke at some length on the opposite side, advancing against the system the objections, which himself and others have maintained in Congress. Mr. Calhour made a brief reply which is represented by the accoun to have been "most conclusive, and triumphant." Rea plutions were then proposed by the Committee of Arrangements, and adopted, approving the policy of separating the Government from the Banks

More Steam-Ships .- It is stated that four Steam vessels of 1,800 tons burthen each, are to be built at Havre, to run between that port and New York. The keel of one has been already laid.

The season has been so remarkably dry, that the Steamboat navigation has been almost stopped on the Western waters; the New Orleans Picayane says the Mississippi river is twelve feet below high water mark and still falling.

The Stranger's fever (Yellow fever, has been pre ailing in Charleston for some weeks past; the papers state that it is not contagious, being confined entirely to strangers,—there not having occurred a single case of a native being attacked. The disease is now abating

The Raleigh Star says: "As the return of Gov. Branch to Florida immediately after the elections has seen made a subject of animadversion in the public prints, it is but sheer justice to him to state, that he was suddenly called there by domestic affliction

A fire broke out in Raleigh on the night of the 20th ult. in a house owned by Mr. Sylvester Smith, in the rear of Fayetteville str.—fortunately the night being calm, the flames were arrested without proceeding any farther than the building in which the fire originated, which was entirely consumed. The fire was acciden tally communicated.

FLORIDA.

this harrassed, and unfortunate Territory for some time past, has consisted of repeated outrages, and murders From the latest dates we have intelligence of an attack made by 60 or 70 Indians, between Camp Pinckney, and the Ct. efanoke Swamp, on a train of wagons loaded with provisions; the wagons were burnt, the mules hot, and two men killed.

Cotton.-From the Liverpool dates of the 24th July. mall in proportion to the importation,—not much but ness doing in the article.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

Countles.	Dudley,	Branch.	Countles.	Dudley.	Brench
Anson,	908	161	Lenoir,	221	260
Ashe,	433	378	Lincoln,	634	1540
Beaufort,	768	217	Macon,		
Bertie,	4(13	225	Martin, me	i. 290	
Bladen,	276	359	Mecklenburg,	781	97
Brunswick,	310	5-	Montgomery,	949	4
Buncombe,	772	396	Moore,	555	28
Burke,	1324	275	Nash.	186	41
Cabarrus,	445	158	New Hanove	r, 225	46
Camben,	A STATE OF		Northampton,	75m	
Carteret,	428	48	Onslow,	433	17
Caswell	248	869	Orange,	1490	130
Chatham,	1026	250	Pasquotenk,	535	21
Chowan,	370	104	Perquimons,	383	3
Currituck,			Person,	348	36
Columbus,	186	130	Pitt,	637	27
Craven.	519	309	Randolph,	1148	5
Cumberland,	657		Richmond,	504	. 3
Davie,	- at a		Rowan,	2008	. 2
Davidson,	1412	70	Robeson.	453	44
Duplin,	1	1	Rocking ham,		50
Edgecombe,	165	500	Rutherford,	1316	44
Franklin,	254		Sampson,	12 10	100
	naj. 37	1 10	Stokes,	1030	- 80
Granville,	820	252	Surry,	1010	22
Greene,	350	61		Land A	3.7
Guilford,	1342	139	Wake.	937	92
Halifax,	458	821	Warren.	1/6	65
Haywood,	100		Washington.	322	-
Hertford,	325	116	Wayne,	383	34
Hyde,	403	225	Wilkes,	1232	
Iredell,	1324	1-6	Yancy,	not bear	W 3 6
Johnston,	732	142	The second second	0.40	10
Jones,	213			35735	178

The Queen's Marriage. - The constant atten tempts, or of suppressing them promptly if they should who, will not allow her feelings to be controlled by

impertinent in he will remain at Gibralter, visit Me s, so as to be ab but we imagine that the Prince, who is par ly generous and good tempered, willmake ly generous and good tempere don Satirist.

markable in the character of Timour than his traordinary perseverance. No difficulties eva-him to recede from what he had once undertak and he often persisted in his efforts under at stances which led all around him to despair, such occasions he used to relate to his frien anecdote of his early life. "I ouce," he mid," forced to take shelter from my enemies, in a r building, where I sat alone many hours. De to divert my mind from my hopeless conditi fixed my eyes on an ant, that was carrying a of corn larger than itself up a high wall. bered the efforts it made to accomplish this. The grain fell sixty-nine times to the groun nect persevered, and the seventie reached the top. This sight gave me couthe moment, and I never forgot the lesson."

HYMENIAL.

MARRIED,

In Davie county, on the 28th Aug., by A. Smoot, I Mr. SAM'L. J. SMOOT to Miss NANCY CARTN C. No mistake now, Mr. Printer.
Recently, in Randolph County, by Enoch Byrns, Dr. JAMES B. MOSS, to Miss ELIZA BULL.

OBITUARY.

DIED,

wn, on the 1st inst., of convul THA DEWS, daughter of Stephen and Mi Frontis, aged 2 years, 9 months and 18 days, teresting child, who had always been favored cellent health, and who displayed an unusual must of mind, with a very pleasant disposition, was, a short space of nine hours, taken from the embrach her fond parents to the bosom of him who said: " fer little children to come unto me, and forbid themes for of such is the kingdom of God."

Alas! how changed that lovely flower, Which bloomed and cheered our he Fair fleeting comfort of an hour, How soon we'er called to part!

Ways e

etands and is with t

are the state and find the country owing the cou

mon thou moul tablic only are intel table experienced are in a second are in a

And shall our bleeding hearts arraign That God, whose ways are love! Or vainly cherish anxious p For her who rests above ? No!-let us rather humbly pay

Obedience to his will. And with our immost spirits, say : "The Lord is righteous still."

From adverse blasts, and low'ring storms, Her favored soul He bore, And with you bright angelic forms, She lives to die no more.

The "Watchman of the Fouth," and the "Sections.
Christian Herald," will please copy the above.

In this place, on Monday last, Mr. ROBT. WODS, a the 55th year of his age.

In the vicinity of Charlotte, about 5 o'clock, on Webnesday evening last, JAMES M. HUTCHISON, Ba, Attorney at Law. Mr. H. was one of the members elect to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature on the V. B. ticket.

THE MARKETS.

Bacon, a 124	Molasses,
firandy, apple, . 65 a 70	Nails 9 a
(scarce) peach, . 85 a 90	Oats 25 a
	Pork,
	Sugar, brown, . 11 a
clean, . 7 a 8	loaf 18 a
Coffee, 15 a 18	Salt,
Corn a 60	Tallow, 10 a
Feathers 35 a 371	
	Wheat, (bushel).100 a
Flaxseed 75	Whiskey 45
Linseed Oil, pr. gal. \$1 1	

AT FAYETTEVILLE....August 29, 183 Brandy, peach, a 100 Molasses apple 80 Nails, ct apple, 24 Sugar, brown .124 a 134 Cotton, . 75 a 80 Salt,

Flour, . . . Feathers . . AT CHERAW,.....August 29, 1898. Butter, ' 12 × 25 wrought, 16 × 18 Beeswax, 20 a 22 Oats, 40 s a Coffee, 124 a 15 Rice, 455 a 25 Rice, 100 a 15 Butter,

OLD CASTINGS WANTED. WE will purchase, any amount of old Casting the may be brought to us; such as old rotten areas old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and appay one cent per pound.

CRESS & BOGER Satisbury, Sept. 6, 1838.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! Cheap, Cheap, very Cheap!

Cheap, Cheap, very Cheap.

200 pieces Calicoes,
200 pieces brown Domestic,
20 do. Kentucky Janes.
48 do. Northern Linseys,
200 Negro Blankets,
15 cases Fur Hala,
30 doz. Seai skin Caps,
2,500 tbs. Hemlock Leather,
6 doz. fine Calf Skins,
250 pair coarse and fine Broguns,
40 do. Seal and Calf skin Boots,
55 do. Carryall Hames,
6 hada Mohames,
10 do. Sugar,
60 bage Coffee,—together with a proassortment of all kinds of GOODS, just received
for Sale low, wholemie or manil, by

Lalishary, Sept. 6, 1838.



The following is an extract from a forthcoming of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Venile Anti-Bilious Pilla."

ble Asis-Bilious Pitla."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three rime objects of life. The two former are only sought in means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit ithout the possession of health, Without bodily vigor ad strength, neither the physical nor the meatal—meier the inner nor the outward man is capable of any hievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment. and strength, nettee the payacter and is capable of any crite inner nor the outward man is capable of any chievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—

**Least sens in corpute same—a sound mind in a sound ody—is the sine qua non—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of human enda.—

**Least network of the bedy be feeble, then the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not here; and the finest laid plaus are rendered abortive, the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could quire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treaquire of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserate in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would include away in wretchedness and despair; and he would relaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and eration of spirit?" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes is food; his stomach is oppressed with name2, and he hums sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite. "Please give me," and a hungry wretch, to a wealthy, seble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy me a norsel of food; I am almost starved?"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," all the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar. Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment life!

But whereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, sub-

ereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, su

Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment fife!

But whereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, suberves this homily on as plain and hacknied a subject? Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not ill attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not all the concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not lay but money—do we not fee physicians—do we not follow heir advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions?

True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic is it requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget hat they may be sick; and men in sickness do not always employ he most judicious means to attain health. Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always dosing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apotheosries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all. Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plas. I take Dr. Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in paying fifty in any formes pursuit of health, besides saving a world of names and diagust in swallowing an enformes quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peters!

Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine?"

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who undertake to mend and regulate the human machine, without so much as knowing of what parts it coasists, and how they are put together. They say he undorstands an atomy and ph

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric, He does not undertake what he does not understand.—
He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human trame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying he acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription! Such a presence he would deem about an difficult to swallow, as to take the abstrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and sever was a panaces for all diseases. The vector all. never was, a panacea for all diseases. The vacuum and all diseases. The vacuum all diseases. The vacuum all diseases. The vacuum all diseases are distributed in infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the frime vis which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no alight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortinately, many, distressing and fatth. A farge proportion of all the fewert, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fewer, which almost shakes equader life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without asundering soul and body as he takes his leave. Conversant from his previous practice, with disease, in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile. Dr. Peters was first led to amploy his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the

which should should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more ratal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect. For this purpose the prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Billous Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most say-time expectations.

It is not his own more according the

ED.

BOGER oods! enp!

nes, seys,

MURPHY.

them have apperentations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called the standard of the standard o

Mills Cuberible takes this method of informing him IN pur fallede and his fermer quatembrs and the public for C merelly, that he has returned to his old stand lambs I will see Town of Lincolnton.

TOWN PROPERTY AND LAND THE FOR SALE

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, the following valuable property, lying in the town of STATESVILLE, North Carolina. Five adjoining Lots in said town, on which is the "EAGLE HOTEL" Also, directly opposite said Hotel, a Town Lot, containing one and half Acres, on which there is a good Bracksmith Shop.

100 ACRES

of good Land adjoining the Town; twenty-four Acres
of which are under good cultivation, and seven Acres
of excellent meadow. The arable and meadow Landa
are enclosed, the rest is in timber. Also, four Acres
contiguous to the Methodist Chruch. The four Acres
together with the above Lot of one and half, are the
property of James F Harbin.
For terms (2- apply to William Harbin, Esq., at the
"Village Hotel," E. W. Jones, at the "Eagle Hotel"
or to James F. Harbin, upposite Eagle Hotel, in the
Town of Statesville.
September 6, 1838.

NOTICE.

will make application to the next Legislature for an Act to incorporate a manufacturing company by the name of the Yadkin Manufacturing Company, or by some other name.

CHARLES PISHER. September 6, 1838.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note of Account, are respectfully requested to call and make payment immediately, as no further indulgence can or will be given.

ALEXANDER BILES.

Salusbury, Sept. 6, 1838.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that applica-tion will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its next Session, for an "act to incorporate the Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy." August 30, 1636.

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND OUTLERY.



JOHN C. PALMER has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

Fine Assortment of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large

Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, and arranted for twelve months.

Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837. SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he se still at his old business of

STONE-GITTING.

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about \(\frac{1}{2} \) a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from \$2 to \$2.50; DOOR-SILLS from \$2 to \$3; DOOR STEPS \$1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from 6fty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from \$10 to \$15; GOLD (up-shaft) GRINDERS

ness, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County, April 13, 1636. 12m

Private Entertainment. arteol Cour

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the town of Mocksville, Davie county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to reuries at the comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to reuries at the subscriber pledges his best exertions to reuries. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to reuries at the subscriber pledges his best exertions. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mockeville, Feb. 2, 1838.

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupies the Brick office of the late Dr. Mitchel.

NOTICET

In purphence of a decree of the Coart of Equity for Courts of Coarts, and the late dwelling house of John Party, deceased, on Tuesday the 3d of October nest, one Tract of Land, on which the widow of the dec'd, now lives, containing three hundred and also ty-five Acres, adjoining the lands of Alexander historians, William L. Hock and others. Also, one other Tract, containing alxty two Acres, adjoining the lands of Jacob Coleman, E-q-, Peter Eurnhart, and others.

Eurnhart, and others.

The above Tracts of Land will be sold on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and security.

By R. C. Carson, bar. o.

Concord, August 18, 1838.

12:44

NOTICE!

NOTICE!
THE Subscribers, Administrators of the Estate
of John Purr, dec'd. will proceed to sell, on Tuesday, the 2d. day of October, next, at the late residence of the dec'd., seven megroen, a woman and six children; the same being property lett by said dec'd., and sold for a division amongst the Legatees.—A reasonable credit will be give to purchasers.

JAMES YOUNG, ALLISON FURR, Cabarrus co., Aug. 80, 1838.

north Carolina State LOTTERY.

POR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACAREMY. 12th Class for 1838,

To be drawn at FRANKLIN, Macon county, North Carolina, on Friday, 7th September, 1838.

75 NO. LOTTERY - 14 DRAWN BALLOTS.

LILLY & WHEELER, Managers

SCHEME:

1 Prize of 10,000 dols.

4,000 3,000 2,500 2.000 * " 1.500 3 Prizes of 1,000 dollars. Whole Tickets,

Half, Quarter, # To be had in the greatest variety of number either Ly the Package or single Ticket of WHEELER & BURNS,

WHEELER & BURNS,
Salisbury, N. C.
A Package of 25 Whole Thickets in this Lottery will cost,
And must draw nett,
59 50

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will cost, \$65.50 . 25 Quar. 16 37 12:21

OPAL Varnish, English Patent Japan Varnish Cabinet Sizing, Japan used for painting, Var-nish for Paintings and Drawings upon paper, &c., made, and will be kept constantly on hand for sale

wholesale or retail, by—
C. C. HARRISON,
Statesville, Iredell co., N. C. 12:31

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his cust and the public generally, that he still carrie Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and Doorsills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible. nodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the al

line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisburg. August 24, 1638.

Cheraw, August 24, 1836.

GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wenderful Me-dicine which is astonishing Europe, and Ame-rica with its mighty cures. For Sale at the Post-Office, Fallstown, Iredell

unty, N. C. By JNO. YOUNG, Agent. August 17, 1938.

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative. The above medicine is for sale at the Post Office, Cotton Grove, Davidson County, By JAS. WISEMAN, Agent,

public to be an the look out for a reach, and nay not be swindled as I have been.

Editors in the Western part of the State will do well warm the public of this scoundred. TUST RECEIVED and for mile, wholesale or retail

2,000 lbs. stick Logwood, 500 lbs. Spring-Steel, 500 lbs. Spring-Steel, 500 lbs. blister, do. 44 kegs white Lead, 47 do. Neils and Brads. 45 boxes Glass, 8 by 10,

? cemon Indigo (Span.) 2 bbls. Dutch Madder, 10 pr. Sunithe' Bellows, 50 do. Trace Chuins, 40 yds. cotton Bagging, 42 and 43 inch, 160 do. narrow, 22 & 24 30 coils Bale Rope.
J. & W. MCRPHY.

Salisbury, . pt. 6, 1838.

oxes Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the town of Columbia, S. C., a new Semi-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

THE SOUTH CARCLINIAN.

BY A. H. PEMPETON.

Begonsred and atimulated by the kind and flattering solications of political friends and an all-backering microst in the great question of the day, the undersigned (formarly dution of the Augusta Chreshele, perpension to publish a new paper, in Colambia, and respectify presents to the consideration of the public, the principles and opinious by which it will be governed, the principles and opinious by which it will be governed, the principles and opinious by which it will be governed, the principles and opinious by which it will be governed, the principles and opinious by which it will be governed, the principles and opinious by which it will be governed, the principles and opinious by which it will be governed, the principles and opinious by which it will be governed, the principles and opinious by which it will be governed, the principles and opinious by which it will be governed, the principles and opinious by which it will be governed to the principles and opinious by which it will be governed to the principles and opinious by which it will be governed to the principles and opinious by which it will be governed to the principles and opinious and property of the boulers of the control to the principles and property of the country, the main object of the South Carolina, will be to discuss that question, that a Navisnal Bank is the principles of the principles and property of the principles and property of the principles and principles and property of the principles and principles an BY A. H. PEMBERTON.

August 24, \$638.

If

D. 1. MCKAY.

D. 1. MCKAY.

D. ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the people and the people and the people and the properly keeping the greet money-power of the Government, in the handsof, the people and the people and their representatives, undead of models and almost and the people and their representatives, undead of models and almost and the people and their representatives, undead of models and almost and the people and their representatives, tracked of models and almost and the people and their representatives, tracked of models and almost and the people and their representatives, tracked of models and almost and the people and their representatives, tracked of models and almost and the people and their representatives, tracked of models and almost and the people and their representatives, tracked of models and almost and the people and their representatives, tracked in the people and their representatives, tracked of models and almost and the people and their representatives, tracked of models and almost and their representatives, tracked of models and almost and the people and their representatives, tracked of models and almost and the people and their representatives, tracked of models and almost and the people and the people and their representatives, tracked of models and almost and the people and the people and the people and the people and their representatives, tracked of models and almost and the people a

smoonts fully to the latter, and probably near one-fourth more—that it will effectually restrain the alarming and ruinous tendency of the Banks to over-issue; constrain them to keep their paper up to the standard value of the specie currency; insure their immense influence everywhere, in behalf of low Tariff duties, a limited revenue, and economy in the expenses of the Government; and thereby completely sattle the Tariff and other distracting sectional questions, and promote the harmony and perpetuity of the Union—that the principles of this perpetuity of the Union—that the principles of the Republican or State Rights Party, from the adoption of the Constitution, to the present there—and that the present Terthern "Whig" party, which is now laboring for the catallianment of a gigantic and overshadooting. National lank, is bothing more than the old Federal party, ander a sew name; that party which has always struggled trainst the rights, welfare, and principles of the Scoth, and is now a plain and odious combination of Bankites, Tariffices, National Internal Improvement

waters and beautiful th Bides a total vessely her banter in air. Streams with a socion, wild, graceful and free, As coward she takes he gled source o'er the se

arm of the matter encircles her boy,

earth with its lody espirings is there, earty is diagons ber such on the eir; errow bath dissing the diagonization what make it like her earlie's rich welch whose looks ere blooms to the grave nd the softness of woman combine

iRly and joyonaly onward they keep:— asty and gladness are over the deep; see and mirth float along on the areeze; And a sunset of glory gleams wide o'er the seas.

Night on the waters! and in the clear sky, The stars, on by one, take their places on high; White a soft mimic heaven is reflected below, And the white-created waves gleam, like ings of anow.

Night on the wrotes!—But where is the back Which was specifing so gally and gracefully? Hark! A sound of distress and of anguith is near,

Tis the death cry of those who are drowning I bea

The infant that lay pillow'd light on the breast Of the fair youthful mother starts wild from his rest And mingles his faint dying wail with the shrick That goes up where the strong arm of manhood is

The maiden in dreams deems her lover is noar, That a low gentle whitper is breath'd in her ear; The starte; the bright, beautiful vision has fled, and the waters are strew'd with the forms of the dead.

Help! help! for the love of the Savious! oh, fly P Are ye deal to the call of our atrong agony?
The dark world of waters is closing as round,
P.Ola, God! can no helper, na record, be found?

Tis e'er; the brave vessel hath suck in her pride. And the wise and the lovely together have died: "Mid the pearls and the evral of ocean they sleep, Till the trampet of judgment shall sound through

-SCRAPS.-

ABSTRACTION.

Indac Newton feeling himself extremely cold devening in winter, drew his chair very close to be grate, in which a large fire ind recently been retail. By degrees the fire having completely halled, Sir lang felt the heat intolerably intense, if rung his self-with unusual violence. Has serted was a critical at the moment, but he soon ade his appearance. By this time Sir Isaac was make therein the content was a critical regard, "Remove the grate, you say gascal?" he exclusived, in a tone of irritation by accommon with that amiable and bland obtained. rescal." he exclusived, in a tone of irritation mecanimon with that amiable and bland phiser; " remove the grate before I am burnt to it" " And pray, master," and the ectuant, it you not enther draw back your clear I'— on my toni," said She Issae, sanding, "I never the or that precautous."

As facilation to Dinner.—It was observed that a certain coverious ruch man never invited one to time with him. "I'll lay a wager," and a wage, "I get an invitation from him." The wager being accepted, he goes the next day to the rich man shouse, about the time he was to disp and tells the servant he must speak with his master amediately, for he can eave him a thousand pounds.

"Sir," said the servant to his master, "here is a serve there is a serve there is a serve that the serve t

man in a great hurry to speak with you who says a can save a thousand pounds," (Out came the

" Sir, I shall be troublesome.

" I do so

"Why, then, sir, let me have her, and I will take her with nine thousand.

The marter of the house rose in a passion, and turned him out of doors.

The Ruling Passion .- A merchant who has escaped from his leger to catch a breath of air at EAR. Saratoga, being unable to drive from his mind the long familiar subject of dollars and cents, writes

[N. Y. Times. in Philadelphia, signed the name of the firm. bewildered by finding that closed,

" W -- & M-

According to the ancient laws of Hungary, a man convicted of bigamy, was condemned to live with both wives in the same house? The crime, is consequence, was extremly rare.

A gentleman travelling in open our back towns, we weeks since, observed a sid beaded surchin sing corn near the road side when the following hoeing corn near the road side

islogue took place:

Gentleman,—My boy, your corn looks rathe

llow.

Boy.—Yes, dad went all the way down to Uncle Nat's to get yeller corn to plant this year.

Gentleman.—But it's very enail; I think you will not have to ore than half a crop.

Boy.—We con't expect to have, for we plante

Law Case.—The following was stated by a Pro-frestor at Paris to the pupils. A gentleman dying, made his will, in which he provided, that if his wife shortly to be canfined, should have a boy, he would take two thirds of the property, and his nother the remainder, but if it was a girl, then the nother was to have two thirds and the daughter one third. Now it happened that a boy and girl were born. 'The Professor inquired how the prop-erty was to be divided according to the wish of the testator. He called up one of his pupils and asked, gravely - " Sir, what was the intention of the testator?" Sir," answered the stu intention to have only one child." answered the student "it was

" From the fulness of the heart the mouth speak eth."-One of the fair Yankee girls, born and bred on the green mountains, was lately thrown from a waggon, and carried to a neighboring farm house, with a dreadful gash across her cheek, and apparently devoid of either sense or motion. The village Esculapius was sent for, who pronounced it necessary to sew the wound up, when the rustic necessary to sew the wound up, when the rustic necessary to sew the wound up, when the rustic necessary to sew the wound up, when the rustic necessary to sew the wound up, when the rustic necessary to sew the wound up, when the rustic necessary to sew the wound up, when the rustic necessary to sew the wound up, when the rustic necessary to sew the wound up, when the rustic necessary to see the second necessary to second necessary to see the second necessary to second necessary to second necessary to second necessary to s beauty immediately opened her eyes, and said, "for God's sake, sir, stitch it seatly?"

an old Eughah publication, is short, and unattended with expense. Each party enters the synagogue attended by two priests, where after stating the cause of difference, the woman is asked if she in willing to part with her husband, on answering is the afformative, he throws the bill of divorcement, each spitting in the other's face, and exclaiming gether."

IRON CASTINGS.

MILL WORK MACHINERY, &c. Iron Foundary, situated at Norwick, New Loodlon county, State of Connecticut, is now in full operation and can furnish Castings of every deseri on, of the very best quality, at short notice and a layorable terms, -Mill work, fitted and turn ed, and Machinery built to order by skilful and experienced workmen, equal to any in the United States. All orders promptly executed. Address

J. HUNTINGTON, 2d. OF A fist of Patterns may be seen at this Office, and copies furnished (gratis) upon application (post paid) as above.

J. H. August 3, 1939.

CIRCULAR.

The article published below, concerning the and popular doctrine advanced by the illustriou-Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.



LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

The greatest of huntan Benefactors

Citizens of North and South America To Lears Offon Gornicks, M. D., (Europe,) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a New and precious pocrains to the Science of Medi-"Yes sir, I can; but I see you are at dinner; I cine—a doctrine which, though vehemently op will go myself and dine, and call again,"

"Oh, pray, sir, come in and take dinner with thought member,) he proves to be as well founded. in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ — doctrine upon the verity of which are suspended the fives of millions of our rates, and which he boldly chal-

"Not at all,"
The invitation was accepted. As soon as dinner was over, and the family retired, "Well, sir," said the man of the house, "now to your business. Pray let me know how I am to save a thousand pounds."

"Why, sir," said the other, "I hear you have a daughter to dispose in marriage."

"I have sir."

"And that you intend to portion her with ten healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this in-sidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clavey houses" even while they imagine them-

ong familiar subject of dollars and cents, writes any member of visiters present estimated at \$3,000."—
N.Y. Times.

A merchant in Boston, writing to his daughter i Philadelphia, signed the name of the firm. On adding the epistle the young lady was not a little wildered by finding that closed,

"With the affectionate rememberance, Of dear daughter,

"Your obedient serv'ts,

inchicine of more value to man than inches of Austria, or even the united tre and thus possesses a TREE-POR power cine, which, though designed as a feme sumption solely, is possessed of a myste ence ever many discusses of the huseun medicine which begins to be valued by. The who are daily witnessing its autonishin many whom they had reasoned to the huseun though the property when they had reasoned to the property of the who are daily witnessing its actorishing many whom they had resigned to the gr

many whom they had ross.

INSATISER. GRAVE.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, are drop; children, a half drop; and for infatie, a quarteristic directions explaining the manner of king a half or a quarter drop.

PRUE — Three and one third rix dollars* (\$2,50)

per HALF OUNCE.

* A German coin, value 75 cents

A brief history of the immortal Experimenter, she has sacrificed a large property and nearly six years of mental and budily toil upon the alter of human benevolence, must be fraught with thrilling interest to the Western as well as Eastern World. He is a kinsman of Dr. Andrew Offon Gor. LICKE, the well known author of the "Historia LICKE, the well known author of the "Historia Medicina Universalis," who gained a great reputation throughout Germany, in the commencement of the last century, by zealously advocating the doctrines of the eccentric Dr. Stahl. Having lost his father by Consumption, Goelicke was left with a large estate. Fortunate for us, and fortunate for generations yet unborn, his polar star was the good of his fellow men,—and he "vowed, in the name of the Being who made him, that he would spend his last shilling and his like with it, are he would stop short of the discovery of the ere he would stop short of the discovery of the had torn from him a beloved perent."

The lofty spirit of Goelicke was chafed by the

oo just reproach cast upon the healing art, that cility and ign and foster disease,"-and his appring soul would physicians, in the dim twilight of medical knowledge. What!" said he, "has the God of nature been more provident for the earthly reptiles that crawl at our feet, than for the noblest of his creation, Man? Has he not kindly provided an antidety to the maladies even of the hateful toad, in the very leaf that was designed as its shelter from the storm? Dure we, then, implously charge our Maker with a WANT OF FOREMONT? Heaven forbid!

Being fully persuaded of the existence of a sove reign remedy for Consumption, then undiscovered retgi remeny for Consumption, then undiscovered this giant-minded philosopher and experimenter commissioned reasoning the three kingdoms of ha ture, vegetable, animal and mineral, and, with the key of chemistry in hand, unlocked her sacred ar chives. Not satisfied with surveying the beautiful exterior of her trians temple, this zealous chemis nade a bold entrance into the inner course; an there, directed by the Great Chemist of the Uni verse, obtained from NATURE'S MEDICINE CHEST Matchless Sanative.

Dr. HERMAN ETWILLER, and two other of our most eminent physicians (whose testimonists will be found amexed to this prospectus) publicly acknowledge its mighty efficacy in curing not only Consumption, but other fearful maladies which they have heretoftre believed incurable. They frankly confess, that it is the most unaccountable in its action of any medicine ever yet prepared by human hands.
Such is the demand for this mighty health restorer in Germany, that Mr. Anthony Strumer, one of our booksellers, sold, in one month, 147 phials, being more than six packages; Mr. E. P. Manhattan, 128; Mr. Lames Sevier, inn. keeper, of money to the de has sold less than 100

per month, since he received his appointment.

An association of gentlemen, with Mr. Manha tan at its head, and comprising twenty agents, recently offered Goelicke 840,000for the original recent

for preparing the Sanative, but this was refused.

Mr. Manhattan has cause to prize this medicine, since one of his daughters, whom Dr. Van Gautt atrended in a long sickness, and whom he acknowldged to be in a "confirmed communition," has seen perfectly cured by using only "three quarters of a pinat." Also, a young man, who was former ty a clerk in his store, and who had, for severa Several other very important cures have been interestedly reported to the public by the banamed physicians, since their conversion to the Vite doctrine, as will be seen by their annexes on to the Vis

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to " take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, persevere in the use of ten, or even en ;" but not so with the Matchless S

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost evi ry instance where cures have been wrought uy this medy, less than a phial has removed the dis and, in no case, whether resulting fatally or suc-cessfully, has a patient used two whole phials. The Sanative is above all estimate, as a general

preventive of contactors miskasss,—and by many it is said to be a never-failing antidote, though the inventor does not clothe it with such infullibility.

Masters of vessels, who may wish to furnish semselves and their crews, each with a phial of it,

sidious foe may be an unobserved unsidious foe may be an unobserved under the selves seepre from its attacks, teaching them that THE GREAT SECRET IN THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCKOUT THE DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL GROWN EAR.

SEAR.

SEAR

which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence,—a medione, whose wondrous virtues have been so glow-ingly portrayed aven by some of our clargy, in their pastoral visits to the clak chamber; by which means they often become the happy in truments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into jeytulness.

In bure tive call for cooling dries, by simply societaning (!) bir parched like; art place by his bed-ade a residue of rator, but into his hands a cur, and let him dake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason; this is continuo sense; this is quiter.

TO AGENTS. The General Agent for the Dr. I hamplifus Samitive, in the Western Bennishars, in

Dr. DAVID S. ROW LAND, Boston, in the antithe adverti ate of Massachuserts, North America. To prevent any attempt at counterfolding, the direc-tions accompanying each package will contain a private check mark, made known to the general agent in Boston, who is duly authorized to employ specting agent, at the expense of the deposi-to visit occasionally the sub-agents in the dif

ferent sections of the country.

If was decored absolutely necessary by the inventor, that the general agent in America, about be a gentleman acquainted with medicine; but whire said agent has power to create additional

in reported, but upon its own merits alone, its perfectly willing, may, he asks it as a facor, that publishers of newspapers, throughout the whole country, will throw open their columns to FHYSI-CIANS, for the free admission of all their arguments. mentative communications (over real names) which they may offer against the validity of the new doc-In regard to the SANATIVE, the public will

In regard to the SANATIVE, the public will probably prefer to make actual trial of its worth, attend church. The rely upon what may be said of it, sittend church. Mrs. Sherwood any there by its kriends or its foes. Not being at all desirous of a certificate reputation abroad, the inventor would not have consepted that the following cases should have been published, had not the animate of the medicine, measure the states of the said where are probable and to have it more at the modeline, measured to have it more at the said to have at the sa have been so kindly and unsolicitedly presented to him, by three of our most distinguished physicians, who were, till very recently, his BITTEREST OFFO PERS. Having designed his medicine as an anti-dote to only one disease, he could not have believed that it possesses such a controlling power over the burnan system, were not the cases here given, attested to by gentlemen, who were individually knowing to the facts, and whose veracity no one opposed will presume to call in question, viz: 28 of Incipient and Confirmed Consumption; 9 Palsey; 18
Fits; 21 Venereal; 5 Dropsy; 3 Insanity; 1
Emaciation; 15 Indigestion; 7 Pleurisy; 3 Gout; 14 Piles; 9 Dysentery; 6 Gravel and Stranguary; 2 Diabetes; 15 Rheumatism; 5 Spine Complaint; Disories; 10 Kneumatism; 5 Spine Compisin; 7 Rickets; 12 Jaundice; 1 Partial Deafness; 17 Nervoueness; 8 Ague; 35 Week Lungs and Spitting of Blood; 3 Delirium Tremens; 7 Heartburn; 18 Vertigu and Headache; 12 Loss of Appetite and Debility; 4 Liver Complaint; 32 Obstante Coughs and Colds; 9 Asthma; 23 Diseases of the Eyes; 6 St. Anthony's Fire; 10 Disturbed Sleep and Watchings; 2 Cancer; 11 Ringworms; 8 Ulcer and Fever Sores; 9 Wind in Stomach and Bowels; 5 Hypochondriac; 10 Night Sweats; gryv : 12 Seald Heade : 4 Carl led and Pimpled Face; 9 Leprosy; 6 Tic Dou-

Tumors; and many difficult female complaints esides numerous cases of Humors, Fevers, &c. All persons whom the Sanative shall save from hreatening disease, are particularly desired to communicate their cases (post paid) to the deposi-

CAL PROFESSION, in Germany, lo Europ

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicion We, the undersigned, practitoday, our course, and Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by salfish motives. Though we shall the soundness of unsoundness of Dr. Godicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Samtive too valuable not to be generally known

his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We heraby state, that when Dr. Louis Offen Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a ew medicine, we held him in the highest con elieving and openly pronouncing him to be a base mposter and the prince of quacks. But, on hear-ng so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our boundes duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its effica-cy in curing not only consumption, but other fear-ful unladies, which we have herefolore believed to be incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our at-ter estonishment at these unexpected results; and, as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confees to the world, that we believe him a philauthro piet, who does honor to the profession and to our ountry, which gave him birth.

recent ad option of this medicine into so of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimoly, for wherever it is used, it is its own best

HERMAN ETWULLER, M. D. VAN GAULT, M. D. ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D. Germany, Dec. 10, 1836. 4 4 4 4 4 4

[It appears by the following information given to the public by Dr. Rowland, that the much talked of Matchless Sanctive is indeed what it professes to be—an effectual and valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention of every communitive person and the sick generally.]

Matchless Sanative.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable antleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his Agents, as will be acombelow—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German physicians, must forever es-

* 188 Washington Street.

which I perceived you were agent, and which feesed to be a sovereign remedy for Consum-As my wife was then fast wasting away wind dreadful disease, and as our family photocom-dely sod anxiously endeavoring to realize, health without success, I stepped over to his hand asked him if he had any objections to her a this usedicine. He replied that "he was per willing Mrs. Sherwood should take other mediciae the might choose, bu It was decared absolutely necessary by the inventor, that the general agent in America, abould
be a gentleman acquainted with medicine; but
white and agent has power to create additional
agencies, is any fown or city whenever he shall
think proper, he has it in charge not to appoint either druggiets or apothecories as agents, and consequently this precions will not be for sale at their
stores.

As Goelicke does not wish the reputation of this
remedy in America to depend upon the cases herein reported, but upon its own merits alone, he is
perfectly willing, nay, he asks it as a facor, that
without the least second should take that or
willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or
the could do bor no good, as her lings of the could do bor no good, as her lings of the could do bor no good, as her lings of the could do bor no good, as her lings of the could do bor no good, as her lings of the could do bor no good, as her lings of the could d

Within four weeks from her first using the midicine, her feeble health and wasted form be dicine, her feeble health and wasten form account on new strength, and she has been gaining it a day to day until the present moment, to the unrastonishment of our lamity physician and friends actonishment of our lamity physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (thoughter) state of health, is able to be about

Mrs. Sherwood and myself ared g at all deion, and so are all who know her remarkable
d, the infollowing as there are probably many consumptive many in the unit the United States, who have not yet her this medicine, measures ought speedily ed to have it more generally known.

with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, with my s of the Sanative in that quarter; for d. opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it made wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public of

you are at liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &r. H. F. SHERWOOD. TESTIMONY No. 2.

From the Brunswick Advertiser] "One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has to the Sanative, and is now well. Another persubject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefit by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wa-derful cures in a host of cases, and that it is su-thy of general attention.

TESTIMONY No. 3.

The Matchless Sanutive.—By an article in a paper to day, it will be seen that this medicine he lost none of its virtues by crossing the Atlantifur it appears to be working similar cures in Antrica to those which have autonished Europe.



T. Why are some of the American Physician aking such strong efforts to PUT DOWN is

making such strong enough the public answer.

Authors Sanative 1 Let the public answer.

Why did the German Physicians at first Or POSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge. im to be a great benefactor to mankind? La What medicine HAS cured, IS curing, and

WILL cure? Let facts answer. 4. What kind of apple trees are STONED and CLUBBED? Let formers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly PELTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHES medicines? Let their day-book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince in Webster, who had bought a phial of the Sanation for a member of his family, that it was a DANGS ROUS medicine? ROUS answer. 'The recent experiment which Dr. Adtriced with the Matchless Sanative in giving a large dose to a dog without killing him, clearly protected. that the Sanative was made to CURE and KILL.

7. Why do some physiciana SECRITLY I which they use in their daily practice? Answer-that they may have the CREDIT of the CURES. 8. Why is a sick young man belonging to use of the first families to Boston, now using the same tive without letting the attending physician KNON it? The recovery of his HEALTH will about

o. Why are physicians trying to persuades to give up SELLING the Smotive? Asserthey known, if it should be for sale in every low in America, they would be obliged to result SOME OFFIER BUSINESS or eight STATE. 10. Why will the Matchless Sountive sent the ONLY medicine used throughout the west

Let PHYSICIANS answer. 11. Why did a certain physician try to Him an Editor of a paper to write against the Bandee Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original devery of Dr. LOUIS O. GOELICKE, of Genny,) is for sale, wholesale and retail, in Boston, D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent the discoverer, where numerous lefters, co Also, for sale by setail, in o

matter or any Storekseper who General Agent at Bostos, will turn pointed in agent.

For sale at the Post Office, Fallsto Iredell county, N. C.

INO. YOUNG, April

EDIT T

B. AUS

1 The We Dollars iration of the 2. No paper re paid, unleading to not

nd 25 cents regula DUBLIC

tion will orth Carol rporate. August 30 UST REC 000 lbs. stic 250 lbs. loa 100 sacks I 900 lbs. Spi 500 lbs. blis 44 kegs w

will make an Act to be name of to me other n RESPEC public ving and SF

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THE ! dicit a with For Sa nty, A Augus